TORONTO, Jan. 7, 1859. Parliament is to meet "for the dispatch of busin seas," as the Proclamation has it, on the 29th inst. But what business it will actually dispatch is another question. It is pretty well understood hat the Federal Union question is not ripe for any exieve action, and it is doubtful if any question of nuch general importance will come before Parliasent in the coming session. The Finance Miniser will have to provide for an actual deficiency the best way he can; and it may be necessary to take some steps to prevent the occurrence of a deficien oy next year. The interest on the public debt is wery serious item; and if great care be not taken

be very serious item; and if great care be not taken to prevent the increase of the amount, it will soon be very difficult to meet it.

If r. Sicotte, late Commissioner of Public Works, recently tendered the resignation of his office and of his seat in the Cabinet, upon a difference with his colleagues on the seat of Government question.

They having determined to carry out the Queen's designon, made on a reference to her of the corredecision, made on a reference to her of the queen-tion by both Houses of the Canadian Legislature, in favor of Ottawa, Mr. Sicotte tendered his re-signation, on the ground that he could not submit ial dictation! The Canadian Parliament Imperial dictation: The Canada prejudices that it advided by local interests and prejudices that it espect settle the question itself; and it therefore begs of Queen Victoria that she will undertake the task. She accepts the reference, selects Ottawa, and immediately the Canadian Parliament turns mound and, by a majority of thirteen, declares that Ottawa is an unsuitable place to be the seat of Government! The Ministry resign; but coming buck, slightly altered in shape, in a few days, they declare that they will not undertake to spend the appropriation voted for Public Buildings in Ottawa, till Parliament has had an opportunity of preconsidering the question. The Legislature is tawa, til Parliament has had an opportunity of reconsidering the question. The Legislature is proregued, and Mr. Cartier, the new Premier, goes to England. While in London, her Majesty sends for him to Windsor Cartle; and in a playful mood tells him that she understands that he is not in favor of carrying into effect her selection of a capital for United Canada; her Majesty's reference; being no doubt to the explanatory speech on the reformation of the Government, last August. Mr. Cartier, for I have heard \$\frac{6500}{2500}\$ was once offered, brimfull of loyalty, and that if he had not been determined to do every that if he had not been determined to do every thing in his power to carry out her decision, he would not, as a gentleman, have dared to appear before her. He is kept all night in Windsor Castie, and then goes on his way rejoicing. He comes home, and, bethinking himself of what he had told the Queen, sees that there is no way of escape for him; he must be as good as his word. The Cabinet meets and resolves that, let Parhameat "consider" or do what it may on the question, "consider" or do what it may on the question they will sustain her Majesty's selection. M Sicotte, flies into a passion. This is imperial dictation, and he will none of it. He resigns; and after the lapse of about a week, during which most of the ministers were out of town, his resignation is accepted. He will try to trip his late colleague up, when the House meets, on this seat of Government question. Should be succeed, the general opinion seems to be that we shall have a general election; in which the question will be whether the decision of the Queen is to be sustained or not. Of course, the cause of Royalty would be sucof course, the cause; of Royalty would be suc-cessful. Under our system, such is the in-fluence of persons high in position that whenever the name of a Governor has been mixed up in a political contest, the party adhering to him has almost always come off victorious. This was the case when Sir Francis Bond Head entered the political arena in 1836: The Bread and Butter Parliament" was elected under the influence of his name. Sydenham afterward carried the elections by fraud and violence. Sir Charles Metcalfe ruled the country for nine months, with but a single minister, Mr. Secretary Daly, who has since been promoted for his services to a clonial Governorship, and carried the elections in that asked him, and literally purchased the good will of all he could with his own hard cash, the savings of his Indian labors. Lord Elgin's signing of the Rebellion Losses" bill was followed by the burn-"Rebellion Losses" bill was followed by the burning, by a well-dressed mob, of the Parliament houses at Montreal; he, himself, been pelted in his carriage with stones and rotten eggs, and even his amiable lady being insulted by the populace. Thus, his name got mixed up in the political contest; and the elections went in favor of the party who sustained his cause. The Queen's name would carry

all before it. So reason one party here; and ex-perience shows that they are right.

The democratic privilege of electing their own democratic privilege of electing their own Mayors, directly, was exercised on Monday and people elected their Mayors directly, the mayors of all our other towns and cities were elected by the Municipal Councils. The elections everywhere passed off quietly; and in this city, at least, I think I may safely say, a better selection was made than would have been made by the Council.

Another case of man-stealing by United States dicers occurred at Guelph, the other day. A boring man was charged with an assault upon a woman in Buffalo, with intent. He fled to Canada, and the parties having a warrant for his arrest, followed him. Discovering his whereabouts at Guelph, they went to a blockhead of a magistrate, and told him that they wanted him to indorse their warrant; that this being done, all would be right. The dunderpate of a magistrate, knowing no better, did as he was asked; and the arrest and abduction of the man followed. There was, of course, no legal authority for the act. The offense with which he was charged did not come within the Ashburton Treaty; and if it had, this was not the

mode of proceeding.

The Winter continues particularly open and mild. There has yet scarcely been any sleighing, for the snow melts almost as soon as it has follen.

KANSAS.

ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH SENDING DOWN TROOPS-SETTLERS FLEEING-A REQUISITION, &c. Prem Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 30, 1858. The difficult es that have so long disturbed South Kansas, once more assume a most threstening attitude. So little apparent outside cause for trouble to perceivable, that it is hard to determine want the difficulties really are. Bitter fends begot in old deeds of frightful blood and murder—persevering efforts on one side to carry on legal persecutions for old offenses growing out of political matbers and the old Missouri war-the inevitable undermining of morals brought on by long habituation to border warfare-all these have their chare in producing the present unbappy state of things. There is another prominent cause—the botch-work of the old Denver treaty of last Summer. One side understand the treaty ope way; the other side another. There is an erroncous impression, that the Denver treaty contained the clause "let by-gones be by gones." I have just seen a certified copy under sest from the Territorial Secretary's office, and the clause in question does not occur in it. Yet there is no question but what many in Linn County so underd, and have understood it. I presume it would difficult, if not impossible to convince them that

authority Territorial Governors may have they were perhaps well enough aware that he was for making such treaties, it was at least a sepsible undertaking, and it is a pity that both parties did not carry it out in good faith. The language of the treaty itself, while it has generally a pacific and amicable tone, contains a clause referring differences to the "Grand Juriea." In the enthusiasm of the speeches - that "by-gones should be by-gones," and the past buried-this little recorded feature was entirely overlooked. This was really one of the most important things to adjust. As the Courts-the United States District Court-are still really under the control of the Border-Ruffian side, it is not very likely that peace was to be preserved by getting out fresh indictments, and making fresh arrests for old offenser, real or alleged. It is this that has really precipitated the present uprosr, and both sides bave acted badly.

Let me briefly narrate the recent events. It seems that presentments have been made by the Grand Juries of both Linn and Bourbon Counties against Montgomery and his men. A writ was served some time ago on Montgomery, who quietly submitted to it, appeared and entered in recognizance for \$2,000, and there the matter dropped. It appears, however, that Montgomery, before or after that time, took some rather irregular steps to ascertain what indictments had been found against himself and friends, feeling, I understand, that these were infractions of the treaty. In Paris, the county seat of Linn County, which was Pro-Slavery and is now regarded as a decidedly "Conservative" place, there are some men of influence who are jealous of di-like, or are, at least, anti-Montgomery men. The then Sheriff of Linn County, operated on (Montgomery's friends say) by these men, raised an armed posse of seventy men, a week or two sgo, and marched to the neighborhood of Montgomery's house, with the avowed purpose of arresting some of his men, or those who have acted with him. The parties for whom they had writs they did not find, and the poste was dispersed. A gentleman from Linn County, who is opposed to Montgomery, told me that the design was not to prosecute any one really, but to show these men what was hanging over them in case they did not behave themselves. My informant admitted that this was very bad policy, which certainly could have been foreseen. The failure of the posse to accomplish anything did not mend

Then came the meeting at Mound City, alluded to by your Moneks correspondent. A series of resolutions was there adopted, the substance of which was that all criminal prosecutions for past offences should be dropped, that Pro-Slavery men who had been driven out for past crimes should not be permitted to return, that restitution of stolen property should be made as far as possible, and that disturbance should not be renewed. It is difficult to see how any Free-State man could be justified for breaking that treaty. It appears that it was only the prelude to further difficulties. A man named Rice, who was with Montgomery when the latter routed the two companies of drageons last Summer, had been arrested and was confined a prisoner at Fort Scott. It seems that he had been there for some weeks. A person from Fort Scott said that it was the design of the citizens of that place to relieve him. It is certainly a great misfortune that they did not do so, and a still greater that Montgomery and his people did not give them a longer time, after the Mound City meeting, to do so. As I have already recorded in THE TRIBUNE, a party of men went down to Fort Scott to relieve Rice. They searched for him in vain in the building where he was said to be; and as the people of Fort Scott did not seem disposed to further their search, they resolved on arresting such of the citizens as were likely to have been engaged in his detention until he was found. It was while thus engaged that young Little was killed. A young and desperate man, he somewhat imprudently resolved on resistance, and fired on Montgomery Tuesday, for the first time, by the inhabitants of our towns and cities. With the exception of Montreal and Quebec, where, under special laws, the people elected their Mayors directly, the Mayors that Montgomery desired that any one should be injured, but several of the men with him were wounded by buckshot, and exasperated. Emboldened by his apparent success, Little went to the window, and was engaged in rubbing the frost from the glass, so that he might see better to fire again through the window, when one of the men outside observed him and fired through the window. The shot, though a stray one, was fatal, striking him in the forehead, the ball coming out at the back of his head. He lived but a short time. Under the excitement, some of the attacking party set fire to Mr. Little's store. Montgomery set them to work to extin guish the fire, and while they were so engaged, it is distinctly stated that many of them took occasion to plunder it of such articles as they wanted. Nothing could more conclusively show the downward and degrading tendency of a long-continued border war upon the morals. There is no use of attempting to palliate this latter circumstance. It was uncalled for, low, and covered the whole enterprise with ineffable disgrace. It is but justice to state that Montgomery eventually put a stop to KANSAS-GOVERNOR CONTEMPLATES | it, and gave back what horses the men under his command had taken. Perhaps these were the only articles within his reach. The fire in the store building was extinguished, but an incident occurred at the time that must have deeply affected both friends and foes. A young girl in Fort Scott, who, it appears, was engaged to be married to young Little in the Spring, rushed wildly into the street when she heard of his death, screaming, "They have killed my husband ! they have killed my hus-

band !" Rice was eventually found in a small log pen, six feet square, and chained with a heavy log chain. He was released, and the party which had come to his rescue retired.

So much for the Fort Scott affair, but another occurrence happened last week of a not less startling character. It bappened on the Missouri side of the border. It does not appear that Montgomery had anything to do with it. Mystery shrouds much of the affair, but it is currently charged to "old John Brown," who is said to be in that vicinity. It was the release of a number of negro slaves, variously stated at from six to fifteer. The report is that these were about to be sold by their masters, when a small party from the Territory (it occurred only a few miles from the border) went over and set them free, the negroes very heartily availing themselves of the privilege of going to the it was otherwise, or that any official copy not containing it was not a juggle. The fact is, the diplomatists talked one way and drew up their documents another. The whole tenor of the speeches of Denver and his suite was, that "by-gones should be by-gones," and that the community should begin the work of local government anew

without raking up old affairs. Whatever them that they would seek Montgomery, although not engaged in the "negro insurrection" that called them out, and if they did not find him and "old Brown," they would wreak their veugeance on all the Free-State settlers of Linn and Bourbon Counties. Such was the state of affairs a few days ago. The peaceable citizens of all that region fled from the threatened destruction. In this cold December, families could be seen flying from the disturbed district, with such of their effects as they could take. Some fied to safe portions of the Territory, and others abandoned it forever. The Missouri force hovered near the border for a day or two. "Old John Brown" was said to be on the Little Osage, several miles on the Territorial side of the border, coolly fortifying and waiting for the enemy. The terror about facing a fight with "Old John Brown" had a peculiar effect on the Missouri force, and a new and conservative sequel for Missouri followed. The force abandoned the idea of a military raid on the Territory, and a Committee have gone to the Governor of Missouri to get him to make a requisition on the Governor of Kansas for several persons whom they allege were engaged in the negro affair.

In the mean time the increasing disturbance reached the newly-arrived Governor, who is beginning to realize, like most of his predecessors, that the Governorship of Kansas is not a bed of roses. He sent down Captain or Sheriff Sam Walker and another gentleman to see if the disturbance could not be stopped. These gentlemen have just returned. They had gone to Montgomery, who insisted on his understanding of the treaty. This, it appears, is inadmissible, and the Governor. I learn, has resolved on sending down a force of troops. If the troops go down on such a mission, as I understand, to arrest Montgomery and some others unconditionally, there will be more trouble. Affairs have got to such a pass there that a fight with the troops is pretty certain; and as the latter are likely to be well prepared for their work, and the men they have to ceal with no common enemy. we may look out for bloody work. It is so be hoped that some scheme will yet be devised to prevent the wholesale effusion of blood, as it is very doubtful if a fight with the troops would make the difficulty easier adjusted. Still, something has got to be done. It is high time that peace and order were restored, and the laws of the Territory peacefully maintained, no matter what may be individual

REOPENING OF THE WAR-THE BORDER-RUFFIANS AGAIN AT WORK.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat. OSAWATAMIE, Dec. 27, 1858. Osawatamie, Dec. 27, 1858.

For several weeks past several negroes in Vernon County, Mo., living near the Kansasine, in the neighborhood of Little Osage, had been arranging for running away from their masters, and that with this view one of their number called Jim, belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickian, had crossed over to Barnesville, Bourbon County, Kansas, uncer the prentense of selling brooms, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions. On Monday night, the 20th inch., a company of about twenty or tweety-five made their sphearance at the houses of Mr. Hickian and Isaac Larne, from each of whem five negroes were taken, five of which, in the houses of Mr. Hicklan and Isaac Larne, from each of whem five negroes were taken, five of which, in the care of Hisklan, belonged to the Lawrence estate. They size took horses, mules and other property to an unknown amount. While this was transpiring on the orthride of the Little Osage, on the south side catother and more revolting seem was being enacted.

A party made their appearance at the house of Mr. David Cruse and stole one negro, and while design this he very naturally endesvored to defend himself, but could not discharge his revolver, owing to the fact that his little boys had tied a ribben around the evimeer, so that it could not revolve. He was brutal-

cylinder, so that it could not revolve. He was bruxally shot down in the midst of his family, and left to welter in his blood, while the murierers and robbers made off with their body and crime.

As a very natural consequence, this produced an intense state of excitement in Missouri; runners were

intense state of exertement in Missour; runners were sent into all the adjacent counties for help, and the purpose was at once formed of layacing Kansas.

Many of the citizens of Vernon County, of Free Sail production.

preclivities, were ordered to leave; smeng the rest a
Mr. Bloomdele, a critzen of Missouri for the leaf
angliteen years, and a wealthy farmer and trader. He eighten years, and a secarty is the accuracy to the bactakes a very nettice pert in the overthrow of the Pre-Slavery party at the last August election, and in degouncing the Chanteau murderers and the murder of Mr. Pope near Papinville, last June. This had rendered him very obtaxious to one Fail, a bloody ruffian, who received at his grocery a part of Hamhlon a band on their return from their weak of butchery, treated on their return from their work of butchery, treated them and applauded their act, and who now acts as a

Mr. Bloomfield had been frequently ordered and advised to leave during the week, as the Missourians were collecting around Fall's to the number of several hundred, but he persistently refused to leave till Friday murried, but he persist hydrogen the read camp and urged him to depart instantly. While conversing with his Fro-Slavery friend, staing that he meant to remain as long as life lasted, his friend informed him that Hamilton had alrendy killed a Mr. Bally, and was on his way with 140 men to kill him. Mr. Bloomfield had been working, and had his coat off, booking up he saw a inconted party approaching around his barn, about 200 yards distant, and had only time to clip on his son's shoes, while his daughter threw num his cost, as he leaped over the fence and made his way to the woods. After paraling his way for a nulle or so. Mr Bi-soufi his obstained a horse from a friend and reached this place yesterday merning, and in the eventual bands upon had been given to the flames, probably to the amount or \$18,000 in cash buried, which, he tolicks, the rufflans carred track.

What has become of his family be does not know. He has two sens, men grown, who, if they have not n see good their escape, have shared the fath of Baily. On his way to town Mr. Bloomfield learned that argonery was arming to repel the invaders, and a confident of his ability to overthrow Hamilton.

I carn that Mr. Baily was a peaceable chikes, and was shorly milliess of the stealing of the augmost the Menday preceding, and had even gone so far as to go into Konses a short time previous and help to capture a runaway negro. But the fact that he was a Free State man was sufficent for the field, Hamilton, who,

State man was sufficent for the first, Hamilton, who, last May, showed conclusively that he made no discriminations between active Free-State men and those who kept stall.

But heartess are around themselves with the avowed purpose of tighting it cut to the bitter end. It is said that there are aiready fifteen hundred Missourians collected in the vicinity of Fail's, with the avowed purpose of invading Kansas. I thing it is not probable that half that number will collect.

How many men Montgomery will be able to collect it is impossible to conjecture, but probably three or four hundred.

is impossible to conjecture, but probably three or for hundred. It is not probable that the killing of Cross was preortated; but, finding himself attacked by robbers, registed, as was natural, and as he had a right to, and he was shot down remoraelessly by the field

o attacked him. I have yet to see the first Free State man of position

I have yet to see the first Free State man of position in or around Osswatamie who does not exidems, in the strongest terms, ary going into Missouri, or committing depredations. Some are of op nion that it was done in retchation, for the repested outrages suffered by the people of Lion and Bourbon Counties, at the hands of those across the line.

What will be the appoint of this affair is impossible new to foresee; but, if Hereilton should got the apper hand, the most fearful consequences will follow, as can easily be imagined by a glance at his autecodents. This will all be in reply to the kiding of one man and the straling of those acrosses, horses and mules. What a contrast this will all that to the conduct of Moutgomery last May, when, after Hamilton had gathered up-leven white men from the public highway, the field, worknely ravice, and there removed shooting them we, he (Montgomery) marches into West Point, the ore bunded and exity man, to domain that samiton and his confederates should be collevered up

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TERRITORY OF COLONA. er Own Corresponde WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859. . Colfax of Indiana obtained unanimous consent this morning to introduce the pill of which be hadgoreviously given notice, for the organization of Territory of Colone. It had its first and second reading, and was then referred to the Com-

mittee on Territories, and ordered to be printed. The boundaries of the new Territory embrace the region between the 37th parallel of lat tude on the south and the 42d on the north; between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the 100d parallel of longitude on the east; being about 200 miles in length and 200 or 250 miles in width. The greater part of this region now belongs to Kansas and Nebraska. But the new Territory will comprise a Nebraska. But the new Territory will comprise a small part of New Mexico, north of the 37th parallel, and also the famous Middle Park of the Rocky Mountains, which new belongs to Utab. The other two Parks will also be included, together with Bent's Fort, Fort Massachusetts, Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and all the gold-diggings for 150 miles to the northward, the head waters of the Kansas, the Arkansas, of both forks of the Platte, of the Rio Grande, and, in the Middle Park, the head waters of Grand River, the principal branch head waters of Grand River, the principal branch of the Colorado of the Pacific. Its northern line is a little south of Fort Laramie, and the region around that station, with the gold diggings north of it—a few of which have been already discovered—will form the nucleus of another Territory here-

Colona should be organized with its proposed boundaries, the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude will be the continuous, unbroken southern bound-ary of Kanses, Colona and Utah, stretching from the border of Missouri to that of California, along a line of 1,500 miles, the longest unbroken boundary line in the Union, except the for 1 minth parallel, which for 1,800 miles is the boundary between the United States and the British possessions.

Bridger's Pass and the British possessions.

Bridger's Pass and the Cochetopa Pass, with the fertile San Luis valley, are within the new Territory. The frontier men, who are best acquainted with the mountain region, declare that between Bridger's Pass and the Cochetopa, there are a dozen passes practicable for railroads, though not convenient for wagers, because interests. convenient for wagors, because intersected by streams not easily passable without bridges. Colona is in the line of the belt of new States which Col. Benton, five or six years ago, predicted

which Col. Benton, her or six years ago, predicted would be formed between the Missouri River and California. The line of settlement is substantially as he predicted it would be, though a slight varia-tion has been caused by the recent gold discoveries in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak, which have swayed the tide of emigration a little to one side of its direct western march.

Colons was adopted by Mr. Colfax as the name in which the bill for the new Territory should be proposed, because the term was already in use among the settlers and had been recommended to him by them as a suitable appellation. It is derived from Colon, the Spanish name of the great discov-erer, who is known to us by his Latin name of Columbus. It is not a good name in any respect, and there is no peculiar appropriateness in selecting the Genoese navigator as the name-patron of inland State a thousand miles from the ocean. Other names have been already suggested. Mr. Colfax himself prefers Cordillera, which I believe was suggested by Benton, and which has a certain was suggested appropriateness from the mountainous character of western part of the Territory. But the term would apply with equal appropriateness to other Territories which may be formed in the region of our great western chain of mountains. Mr. Blair our great western chain of mountains. Mr. Biair of Missouri proposes San Luis, from the valley of that name which lies within the borders of the Territory. The objections to that are that San Luise or, to render it in English, St. Louis, has no appropriateness whatever, and is likely of course to be retsined by the valley which will form a prominent and distinct feature in the new State, and ence confusion will continually exist between the names of the State and one of its great local divisions. It is, besides, unadvisable on the score of taste and association to bestow Spanish names on our Territories, when good Indian ones can be obtained. We shall have enough of Spanish names in the future, as the Republic extends southward. The Mexican State of San Luis Potosi, and its large capital city of San Luis, will probably both i within our borders at no distant period, and there is no propriety in multiplying the nomeaning names of Popish Saints on the map of the continent.

The name of Aureola, The Golden State, has been

suggested as appropriate, in view of the mineral wealth of the Territory. But an Indian name is decidedly preferable to any other, if a well-sounding one can be obtained. The local designations of the Territory furnish several, every one of which might be adopted with propriety. Untah, from the Uintah range of mountains; Yampah, from the Yampah Rivera Cochetopa, from the Cechetopa Pass, and Ogalaia, from the tribe of Ogalala Da-

There are between one and two thousand people already wintering in the Territory, and from the preparations which are known to be making for preparations which are known to be making for emigration thither in the Spring, from Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Ken-tucky, beside those from Kansas and Nebraska, there is reason to estimate that there will be at least 50,000 inhabitants in the Territory within a year. The necessity of organizing the at this session a therefore manifest. The Govern-ments of Kansan and Nebraska are 600 miles from them—a distance far too great for efficient control.

In the detail of Mr. Colfax's bill which, like all the organic acts of Territories, is necessarily very

lengthy, there are several new features. The most conspicuous among them is one which relates to the Territorial officers. In the first instance it provides that all these officers shall be appointed by the President, when the Territory is organized. But at the October election of 1860, the qualified voters of the Territory are to elect their own Gov ergor and Secretary for terms of two years each, leaving however the Federal Judiciary, the Marshal and the Attorney to be appointed by the President, as is the case now in the various States of the

The concluding section of Mr. Colfax's bill prohibits slavery, peonage and polygamy in the Terri-tory. This includes the three kinds of servitue with which the country is infested at present, or may be infested in the future, when we shall have annexed Mexico. Slavery, of course, is negro Slavery; peonage is white or Indian clavery—the Slavery of the debtor to the creditor; and polygamy is the slavery of woman. It is too much to hope, I fear that with a Pro-Slavery Congress and a Pro-Slavery President, this section will be suffered to emain in the bill. But it is right, just and expe dient, and was very properly inserted by the dis-tinguished and faithful representative from Indians. The fact that the new Territory is likely to become a Free State will be undoubtedly the main obsta-cle to its organization at this session.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Toesday, Jaq. 4, 1859. After the Seaste had got fairly settled in its new Hall this morning, and had transacted the usual preliminary business, Senator Gwin (Cal.) obtained eave to introduce a bili concerning the sransportstion of the mails between the Atlantic and Pacific Coaste. In explanation of this bill Mr. Gwin made the following statement:

The contracts for carrying the mails to the Pacific Coxis by ocean steamers, expire on the 1st of October next. This bill proposes to make provisicu for the transportation of the mails to the States on the Pandie on four different ocean routes, namely, Pasama, Nicaragon, Tehuantepec and Vera Cruz. It authorizes the Patmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails monthly in 21 nd 22 days from New-York to San Francisco and the nee by Astoria; and, also, to contract for carry-ing the mails monthly from New-Orleans by the way of Tchumstepee and Vera Croz to connect at that point with the other two lines. The time by these routes from New-Orleans to San Francisco is to be seventeen days. Each contract is to be given to the lowest responsible bidder—those by

Panama and Nicaragua not to exceed \$250,000 each, and those by Tehuantepec and Vera Cruz not to exceed \$143,000 each.

Mr. GWIN said be assumed that if Congress directs the Postmaster-General to make these contracts, no interference in the execution of the law in crossing the Isthmus at the points named, will be tolerated by this Government. By treaties, we have the right, and by policy are committed to keep these rontes open, and we will be degraced in the eyes of all civilized nations, if we permit the weak and distracted governments that claim jurisdiction, to that the transit of our mails. As to the small as be conveyed via Vera Cruz, there can be no difficulty in making an arrangement with M-vice far its secure and uninterrupted transit. But if we cannot make such an arrangement with Mexico, the bill requires the mails to be carried semi monthly, via Tehnast-spec, at the same compensation as is now allowed.

The contracts are to be made for five years on each route. Mr. Gwin believes that at the expiration of that time, the transit by the overland mad routes will in crossing the Isthmus at the points named, will

route. Mr. Gwin believes that at the experience that time, the transit by the overlad med routes will be so perfected, and such progress will be made on the Pacific Radroad ate in the Pacific Telegraph does, that we will need no Oceas lines to carry our onlist to the Pacific coest. These routes will always continue as con mercial lines, and will be used to carry the mails from the United States to the coun ries they traverse; but they wil tot be used to transport mails to the Pacific States of the Union.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Office and Post-Roads.

Next, Mr. Johnson (Penn.) offered a resolution, referring so much of the Message as refers to retrement of expenditures, to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report a bill referming, as far as possible, all abuses in the application of the appropriations, so as to reduce the expenditures to an houses, rigid, economical administration of the Government.

Mr. Johnson said he had been watching for a long time, for a favorable convenient to commence the

time for a favorable opportunity to commence the work of retrachment. He was satisfied nothing could be done in this direction unless the Adam istra-tion began the movement. We have now a favorable could be done in this creetion discover the Arian Islandron began the movement. We have now a favorable opportunity. It is a time of peace. The President, in his Message, proposes retrenchment. Why sho ld we not aid him in the work? The question is, whether the expenditures or the Government are not running far ahead of a corresponding increase of the population and numbers of the country. Facts go far to show that they are. In 1790, the population of the United Saves was about 4,000,000. In 1858, the population is 18,000,000, and the expenditures in 1791 were only \$2,000,000. In 1858, the population is 18,000,000. The population has increased seventiold, while the expenditures have increased thirty-five role. With such a range going on in the future, howering will it be until the expenditures of the Government go beyond the ability of the people to pay?

Mr. Hunter (Va.) concurred in the necessity of retreachment. Take, for instance, the Post-Office Department. Nobody can doubt but that some radical changes ought to be made by which that Department should sustain itself. The isea of its being a burden on the Treasury to the extent of six or nine millions a

on the Treasury to the extent of six or nice millions a

Year is moustrous.

Take the Army. We are subjected to a great deal of unnecessary expense by the manner in which the army is posted. It is not the daty of the Government to post the army in expensive postions, where it costs a great deal of money to transport to them the neces-

a great deal of money to transport to them the necessary supplies for the purpose of protecting men who are incruding into the Indian country, and who can at any time call for an expensive escort.

So in regard to the Navy Department. We ought to it quire how far in the present condition of the fluances we can properly go on increasing the navy. We ought to look and see how much it is costing us per gun upon the present naval establishment, and what reform can be made there. reform can be made there.

It is monstrous, said Mr. Hunter, that we should

It is monatous, said Mr. Hunter, that we should be expending \$74,000,000 a year. It is contrary to the expectations of those who voted for reforming the tariff a few years ago for the purpose of cutting down the revenue. It is obvious that, if the expenditures go on at this rate, they will soon exceed the capacity of the customs to supply the wants of the Covernment, and you will be forced, whether you desire it or not, to look to other sources of revenue.

Mr. Fissing M. (Maine) agreed with Mr. Hunter, that, if we go on lacreesing our expenditures, they will

that, if we go on increasing our expenditures, they will soon be beyond the power of the present revenue system to meet them. They are far beyond it now. He was arnious, however, tout the reform, when it begins, or an attempt at it, should begin in such a manner as or an attempt at it, should begin in such a manner as to show that we are serious in relation to the matter—not by preaching reform eternally, as has been done in President's messages and other documents which are sent to us, without the first movement or the first idea suggested with the view properly, in any manner, to carry out the reform which is recommended. The President has control of the departments; his officers in the departments have where a reform can be made, if any is necessary. Why do not they suggest it to us? Why do not they point to the partian ar places to which we are to go in order to find out what is wrong in the finances of the Government? We near note any but general recommendations; and now, if you note up the mances of the Government (We hear note up but general recommendations; and now, if you are to heap everything in relation to this matter on one committee at this period of this short session, I tell you there is not the remotest possibility that anything can be accomplished.

Mr. Toones (Ga.) remarked that a great scramble

had been going on in the various departments, each seeking to get all the money they could, which had resulted in enlarging the expenditures from \$40,000,000 ten years ago to \$75,000,000 now. We have out two or three options left us now; we must either reduce the public expenses to the revenue, which we all know is deficient at the present rate of expenditare; or we must raise the revenue; or we must borrow money. Everybody seems to go against betro wing, though ne thought there was more merit in that mode of relief, if it is shown to be for a temporary deficiency of revenue, than is accorded to it either by the Executive Government or its opponents on this floor. He was and he certainly thought it would be if it should turn out on investigation that the existing de-friency is temperary, not permanent. Of course ficiency is temperary, not permanent. Of course losts are victous when made for the purpose of sup-plying a permanent deficiency; but if the deficiency is temperary, a losn is the wisest way of raising revenue to meet it—much wiser than to disturb a great system

revenue and vary it for partial causes.

Mr. Stuart (Mich.) said it had been suggested that
e-must either increase the turiffor reduce the exme must either increase the visit great deference, that, in penditures. I suggest with great deference, that, in my judgment, we shall have to do both. I thought at the time when the last tariff act was passed, that it would not raise revenue enough; but whether I am would not raise revenue enough; but whether I am right or wrong, that very proposition will be in a measure demonstrated by carrying out the object in-tended by the resolution offered by the Senator from Tennessee. By progressing from time to time in these reductions, we shad learn upon how small a basis f appropriation the Government can be administered. and we shall in the meantant learn how much of feverue this tariff will raise. Thus we shall gradually approach that very point which we all desire to reach, which will enable us to determine how much the tariff is to be increased, and how much the ex-

Mr. Davis (Miss.), Mr. Clischen (N. C.), and several other Senators, coincided in the necessity of retrenehment. The Army and Post-Office were indiretrements. The Army and Post-Office were indi-cated as the departments in which retrementment could be most easily effected. But a great part of the dis-cussion was devoted to the consideration of the exped-ency of referring the matter to the Finance Committee, d of a special committee, or to the committees of bject, to be investiga ed in detail. The Senst

adjourned without coming to any decision.

In the House, the Indian Appropriation bell being under consideration, Gov. STEVENS, the Delegate from Washington Territory, offered an ameniment appropriating for the expenses of bringing to the City of Workington, and to visit the principal office east of the Rocky Mountains, Delegations of the Indian tribes from the Territories of Oregon and Washington, the

sum of \$10,000.

Mr. Stavass said that this proposition looked to the reduction of the expenses of our Indian service. He desired to do everything we possibly can to reduce these expenses; and he was satisfied that if a delegation of Indian Chiefs, having the confidence of delegation of Indian Caless, having the considered their tribes, can visit this rational capital, and visit the principal cities on the coast and in the interior, they will carry back with them a knowledge of the resources, power, and manifecace of our country, which will tend to perpetuate peace among those in-

The Indians upon the Pacific coast differ very much The Indians upon the Pacific coast after very mach in character from the Indians east of the Rocky Alcontains. He speke from his own knowledge, founded upon careful observation. They have an acuteness, a power of observation, and prowess, to which we should pay some respect. If these Indians, represented by their principal men—and we have Chiefs there who are the equals of Tacumen and King Philip was visit one cities we one rower and feel, as they or relief our cities, see our power, and feel, as they will feel, that our policy is a policy of benedeence, a policy laying for its object the civilization of these indian tribes, they will go buck there and give that information to their limits brothers, and it will do more than all things else to relieve us from Indian wars; it will do more than all things else to strengthen the hands of this flovernment; to strengthen the he hands of this Government; to strengthen the hands of this Government; to strengthen the hands of the officers of our Indian service on that coast, and to strengthen the hands of the military and civil authorities. Gov. Stevens said that this proposity authorities are non-monadation of every man sequanted

tice has the recommendation of every man sequented ith fedian affairs in these Territories. A deliste arose upon the question of making so ap-repriation for deficiencies in the Indian expenses of Oregon and Wastington, to cover an expense which Congress had said should not be incurred. Mr. Hos-Too of Alabama said it was high time that we should know where the power of this Government to appro-

priate money fies; whether that power resides in Co greas or in your disbursing officers. Have Congressive right to say how much money shall be appropriated to be expended under the various heads of Government? or shall the disbursing officers be allowed to say how much they will have out of Congress? Here is an officer who comes at one session of Congress? Here is an officer who comes at one session of Congress and saks for a particular amount of morey. Congress can down the amount; but at the next session you find that officer coming back and saying to Congress, "I want every dollar of the amount which you cut down at the last seerior." In the language of my friend from Ongon, "it ought to have been passed before."

Has it come to the point that we

last seesion." In the language of my friend from Orgon, "it ought to have been passed before."

Has it come to the point that we cannot control our own expenditures, and our own appropriations! Here is a case, according to the explanation which has been given, where an efficer estimates \$220,000 for a particular object; Congress, in its wistom, with the assent of the Commission or of Indian Affairs, and with the assent of the Commission of Ways and Masne, cate down the amount to \$110,000. Very well; that ought to have put the officer of the guard. Its ought to have understood the amount to which he was to be limited, and to have commenced to economics as as to have understood the amount to which he was to be limited, and to have commonced to economize so as to make the meney cover the Territery and the time Corgress intended it shoul cover. With this limitation, what does he do? He goes on, forgetting or heedless of what Congress has done, and expends or incurs obligations for the \$110,000 out down by Congress, and at the very pext session of Congress comes here and says, "I want that \$1:0,000 and must have it. I told you at the last session of Congress I should want it. I have incurred liabilities covering it, and I must have it."

I am tired of this system of legislation exclaimed Mr. Houston. I have legislated here from year to

I am tired of this system of legislation exclaimed Mr. Hotshos. I have legislated here from year to year in duress, if the term may be used in application to such a case as this. I have legislated in this way until I have become sick and tired or it. I want our officers who dishurse our appropriations to know that we have control of the money. I want them to know, when we appropriate a sum of money for a particular chiest, that that is all they are to have. I grant that circumstances may arise of a different character from those anticipated at the time the appropriation was made. Now features may present themselves, making it absolutely necessary that deficiency bills should be brought before Congress. I am not warring upon deficiency bills. I am enceavoing to call the attention of the House to the fact that large sums of money are being appropriated here precisely as tany were done at ncience bills. I am excessoring to call the attention of the House to the fact that large sums of money are being appropriated bere precisely as they were done at the last session of Congress, to be expended without restraint of law, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, superistendent and agents. I say we are appropriating and placing at the discretion of these men hundreds of thousands of dollars—men who, when they have before them the determination of Congress, will heedlessly waste money; will reckleadly go on in their own way, regardless of the obligations placed upen them by Congress in its action upon a particular subject. For one, I am tired of it; for one, I will veto no more such appropriations, I will vote no more on the propriations for carrying out treaties, as well as for other objects, Mr. Braxon (N. C.) raised the point of order that it violated the 78 h rule of the H use, which is:

"In preparing bills of appropriation for other objects, the Committee of Ways and Mesne shall not include appropriations for carrying of treaty into effect, and for other objects, they and by the United States; and where an appropriation, which contains appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for ther objects."

The Home being in Committee of the Whole, the Committee rose without coming to any conclusion.

FROM BOSTON.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGIS-LATURE-ITS OFFICERS-THE TOPICS TREATED IN GOVERNOR BANKS'S MESSAGE.

from Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1859.

The unanimity and ease with which the Recublicans of the Massachusetts Legislature organized both branches of the Legislature yesterday reminded us of the palmy days of the Whig party. Charles Hale received all the votes for Speaker except seventeen, most of which were thrown by the Democrats for Mr. Cushing. The nomination of Dr. Charles A. Phelps, by the Scoate caucus, was not quite so unanimously assented to, Mr. Branning, a Republican, having three votes, and two other Republicans baving one each. Dr. Phelps, however, probably acted for Mr. Bran-ning. William Stowe of Springfield had every vote for Clerk of the House, and Mr. Gifford all but three for Clerk of the Senate. These gentle-men are the present incumbents. To-day, the Rev. J. M. Manning, who is a colleague of Dr. Blagden, of the Old South, was chosen Chaplain of the Scrate, and the Rev. Thomas Dodge of Chat-ham, Chaplain of the House. Mr. Dodge has been a member of the House two or three years, and last year made an exceedingly eloquent speech, which I reported at the time for THE TRIBUNE It consisted in the emphatic and hearty ejaculation of "Ameu," after Mr. Cushing had informed the House, in his most solemn way, that "the deed is done"—the "deed" being the removal of E. G. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate.

No other business of importance has been trans inaugurated, and will deliver his address. I have had the opportunity to see certain portions of it.
The Governor begins by speaking of the cystences of public health, peace and prosperity which sur-round us. The seasons have been favorable to agricultural industry; the product has been more than a tenth part larger than in any previous year, giving a value in staple crops and minor farm products of \$32,000,000, against a value of less than \$26,000,000 returned in 1855. The agricultural exhibitions have been better attended than ever before, and nearly \$12,000 have been paid to the societies from the State treasury. There are now twenty-one societies which receive aid, the county societies having been in several cases subdivided. The exhibitions, the Governor suggests, do not allow extended opportunity for intelligent compari-son, or elementary and practical discussion; and be toinks that a more effective organization might be formed, with the concurrence of that now existing, which would afford largely increased advantages, with but sight addition to the charge upon the treasury. Town societies might be assisted by agents representing the Board of Agriculture, by lectures and by courses of practical and scientific discussion. A State exhibition should take place in periods of three or five years, and the county exhibitions kept up as at present.

After some further remarks on this topic, containing however, no specific recommendation, the Governor proceeds to say that the manufacturing interest, so heavily oppressed during the late final cual crisis, is advancing steadily, and he trusts that its ancient prosperity will at no distant day be re-established. He recommends a favorable considera-tion of all measures designed to promote this interest. Maritime pursuits and navigation have suffered, the valuation of one of the smaller mari-time counties having declared \$4,300,000 within the year. With this exception, the industry of the State presents no unfavorable aspect. The chari-tics of the State have been well administered. Improvements have been witnessed in the manage ent of the lunatic hospitals. Every evidence force or violent restraint has been removed; the prison-like stone cells have diappeared, and those who formerly wore away a lite of solitude and minery are now comfortably clad, and move quietly along through spacious and any corridors. The Governor recommends a small annual appropriation for a limited period for beoks and engravings, of the beneficial effects of which on the luasic patients he takes occasion to speak. He also sug-gests that it may become expedient to separate the American from the foreign patients, as they are not affected in the same way by discipline. Increased economy and improvement has been manifest in the management of the State Alms-Houses, and a still greater reduction in their cost can be made. The Governor thinks that the present can be made. The Governor thinks that the present English panper system, upon which our own is nodeled, has proved a partial if not an entire failure. With twelve metropolitan work-houses and 645 union work-houses, England has still to furnish relief to 714,000 paupers, or gix-sevenths of the whole number, outside. We have supported 2,300 paupers in the Alma-Houses, and have removed 3,200 during the last year, and yet we support outside all our own paupers who have known settlements. The houses are of wood, and in the event of conflagration, it would be impossible to event of conflagration, it would be impossible to avoid an appalling loss of life. We are

pared to eater upon the construction of fire-pr